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To FABRICIUS.

SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING the severe drubbing you have already had, and the fatal contempt with which your advice appears to have met, from the issue of the election itself, you have once more, I find, come forward from behind your little pop-gun battery of bombast, to wage afresh, your persecuting war of pedantry, against the patience of the public, after every body else inclines to be at peace. Unsolicited, unprovoked, and entirely unqualified for the task, you came forward at first, a kind of volunteer champion, or political Don Quixote, in the business of the late election, for the district of Albemarle, Fluvanna, Goochland, and Amherst; and without even the small right of voting yourself, assumed the important title of dictating a choice for the people of that large, respectable, and independent district.

How far you may stand justified to the people, who you have thus formerly insulted, by again renewing at this late stage of the business, your persecuting bombast, which like their evil genius appears determined to pursue them, even down to the grave, where their political resentments against you, and your unavailing advice might have been buried in oblivion, I leave to your *ingenious* and better skill in *governing* and controlling the *majority* to reconcile. For my part, sir, I could have wished all controversy to have ceased with the election. Like the hero in the play, who alone held it noble to oppose the living, you should at least have suffered the resentment of the people to die with the political vanity and *fame* of your favourite candidate. But since it must be otherwise, let us examine, before we condemn any one, with whom those illiberalities, of which you now so loudly complain, were first begun. It is to the weakness and frailty of human nature to be attributed, that we have always, and are still able I find to discover the mote in our brother's eye, before we have extracted the beam from our own.

The first illiberal insinuation, I believe to be met with upon this occasion, is to be found in your own *former celebrated* address. "The opulent," you there say, "are the natural aristocracy of every republican government, and 'tis policy in us to aim at an abridgment of that authority." Without we do this "genius" you say in another place "will be cramped, and the arts and sciences drooping their languid heads leave our unhappy coasts." Before we condemn any one then on the score of illiberal publications, prithy let us examine what this very *charitable* advice, to hold up all the rich and wealthy men among us, as the natural aristocracy of this country; together with this very *pathetic* and *lamentable* wailing of the departure of the *arts* and *sciences*, amount to. You must remember, sir, that all the rich and wealthy men in our district, are planters: There is not one of another description to be found, I believe. If then the opulent, as they are called, are to be pulled down and "abridged," in order to promote those men of *genius* and *science*, as you are pleased to call yourselves, what security shall we have that a single planter among us all will be left standing? Where will the line of opulence be drawn, beyond which, not one of us shall dare proceed, without being considered the rich aristocratical enemies of our country, and the objects of abridgment? Can there be an idea in nature more tyrannical than to prescribe boundaries to the industry and acquirements of men? Can there be a sentiment more illiberal than that which advises us to string up, as objects of contempt and contumely, all those who by their honest labours and virtuous œconomy, have attained to a state of independency in the commonwealth?

I had thought, that most of our endeavours in this life, had been to obtain a wherewithall, to make ourselves and families comfortable and easy: But admit this idea of an abridgement of the acquirements of the industrious, and there is an end, not only to the enjoyment of our labours, but to our liberties also forever. For where, let me ask you once more, is the standard to be found, by which our acquirements are to be measured, when we shall be thus punished with reduction, or to use your own words, "abridgment and contempt?"—As the *literary acquirements* of such advisers as yourself, which are scanty enough God knows, are to be made the criterion of *merit*, we may presume, it is but natural to suppose, that when they shall become the executors, as well as the publishers of such advice, that we must all then be reduced to your standard of property too; the amount of which I will leave the world to judge of by the nature of the advice.

But you have again brought the old hacknied story of the well-born on the carpet I find. What that odious thing called birth is, in reality, I have always been at a loss to find out. It is certainly a thing without substance or form; and is at best but an ideal greatness, which can only be annexed to the persons of men. It is established upon character; it most certainly grows out of the personal honor and dignity of men. Is not that transition then (which you have so warmly spoken of) into the distinctions of birth, much more natural from this ideal responsibility of character and honor, which you call your system of principles, than from the solid and substantial security ship of interest and property? Let the question formerly asked by yourself now answer to the present. "Is it presumable," you once asked, "that the man who took an active part in defending his country from those who would enslave it, &c. would at this hour sacrifice its interests to pecuniary considerations? Far be it from me, Fabricius, to criminate and hold up any one who has rendered valuable service to his country, as the objects of odium and disgust, and therefore only now reply to this part of your *historical knowledge* and *political principles*, merely to shew, how extremely liable a bad advocate is to injure even the very best cause.

His literary researches have certainly been but shallow, and his political and historical knowledge but slight indeed, who does not yet know, that those very public services, which we are told of as a recommendation, have been the very source from whence that rank and birth first sprung, against which we are so particularly cautioned. It were the military atchievements and personal *character*, and not the property of man, which first gave them birth: and nothing let me tell you Fabricius, but a very great majority of those in our public assemblies, who had never performed any services of that sort, it has been thought, prevented a regular establishment of nobility many years ago, on the officers of the late American army, under the order of the Cincinnati. But it is not from a desire, as I before told you, of criminating those who have been the noble instruments in freeing their country, and who were afterwards thought to nourish a design of becoming the aristocracy of it, I mention this; but from a *certain* kind of *authority* I possess, to tell you, that those very persons whose services you have thus made the tools to work out another kind of *service* to *yourself*, are not at all obliged to you for dragging their memories on your little political stage, in such horrid company as yourself, and those odious words which have already given their country disgust; and what is worse, to be there made to act the puppets to so miserable a little genius as the principal juglar in this political farce.

The rich and poor man's representative has long been the electioneering watch-word among illiberal and contracted minds, and has always been the herald to proclaim the *vilest* desire of becoming a *great man*. You were the first to bring it forward upon this occasion, as the popular medium through which the whole of your *political wisdom* was drawn to a focus, to kindle up the passions and resentment of the people against themselves, and divert them from the true object of their interest; and you are now also, the first to complain of illiberal abuse, when you find your own example of *such noble* partizan principles recoiling on yourself. Thus sir, you have been the first to create, the first to pull down, and the only one to fall out and quarrel with this *beautiful windmill* of your own political brain, which has now twice clattered round with a *charming medley* of bombastic words, contending with each other for hardness to be understood, and forming upon the whole, one of the *sweetest counter-concerts* of empty jarring words, that ever was composed. Thus much for your politics—A word or two now, by way of farewell to yourself.

It is perhaps, my friend, among the greatest misfortunes attendant on human nature, for people not to know themselves; and it is certainly a double misfortune for us, while we affect to wear a mask, thus imprudently to be shewing our real faces, which it was intended by way of prudence to conceal. Here then is to be found the stumbling-block to your political life. Prompted by the early vanity of your little ambitious heart, you have imprudently assumed and put on the man and politician, before you had fairly shaken off the egg-shell of the school-boy and the pedant; and what is worse, while you were thus absconding from your proper place in life, you have childishly and foolishly been guilty of babbling and telling tales out of school, whereby you have betrayed yourself: For you first wrote a most laboured and bombastic address to the freeholders of this district; and then, industriously went about, to communicate the secret, who the author was, lest it should not otherwise be found out.

This then my little master *Joseph* is precisely the situation to which you have imprudently reduced yourself—For which, you must now once more consider yourself as led back into school, from whence you have so lately escaped, and there reduced to that deplorable and humiliating state of puerile punishment, to which your dulness of genius and imprudence of disposition have so often entitled you; and of which, it would appear also, your tutor has heretofore been rather niggardly, or you had never, at this time of life, been brought to the dunce-block and the horse: But before I strip up the banyan of your little *imprudences*, in order to administer the rod, which believe me little master is not intended for your destruction, but for your good, permit me to give you a little friendly admonition, which in most cases of this sort is very salutary and good for all but such boys as are incorrigibly bad.

Know you then my little master politician, that I am now to behold you as a tender stripling cast out on the world, to make your way good by the prudence and modesty of your behaviour; and not by the vanity and presumption of your disposition, to be raising yourself enemies, where you should be creating friends, merely for the idle and mistaken purpose of exercising your supposed wit: Wherefore, I must admonish you, never more to play the truant from your interest, by foolishly loitering away your time in the political world, before you have found out what would be the best political œconomy and disposition of yourself: For know you, Fabricius, it was not much of the *politician*, thus in the infancy of your career, to suffer your vanity to betray you as the author of an anonymous work, before it had been favourably received—particularly when we reflect to, you have not a single friend to spare. You should at least have learned to get your tasks (those empty set bombastic harrangues for which you are so very famous upon *certain occasions*) something better *by heart*, than to disconcert and put to shame your warmest friends, who I have often seen hiding their faces behind the listening crowd, before you had thus boldly and ostentatiously dared your severest enemies forth to expose your follies to the world. But methinks I now see the tears of penitence and contrition already settling in your eyes; and believing you to be an honest-hearted good lad, and not one of those hardened youths, who seem resolved to persist in their foolish vanities in open defiance of all shame, I will now let you down, hoping that you will become a good boy and not do so any more.

One thing however, Fabricius, before I let you go—In order that you may have some little idea of your political consequence and influence in the district you undertook to advise, let me recommend to you now to examine the final state of the poll, with respect to the two candidates which you and your opponent author appear to have been the advocates for. Five hundred and fifty-six to *fifty-three* appears to be the contrast of the votes upon that important point. Now, sir, notwithstanding your opponent may not be so great an "adept in *punctuation*" as yourself, yet he has discernment enough to know, and sensibility enough to feel the unpleasant situation in which a youth of your *delicate vanity* must stand. After professing so thorough a knowledge of the long-before-undiscovered longitude of the human mind, you cannot certainly be at a loss to find out the common degrees of latitude between two such simple matters of popular influence as the above: For although the distance may perhaps not be so great between the success of these two candidates, as that which lies between the mental faculties of a "Robertson and a modern pamphleteer," or the *miles* of *decency* you have discovered between some of your favourite candidates and a freeholder of Albemarle, yet it is sufficient, I should suppose, to furnish out a small field for the *mighty* Fabricius, big as he is, to speculate and calculate his *vast* political importance in; and shew the world what *ample cause* there is for that "envy and chagrin" he has discovered in others.

Here then let the subject, with the fate of this contested election, which is now over, forever drop. And may all imprudent heats and animosities, which are too often the unhappy consequences of such business and which it is but the indication of weak minds to cherish and keep alive, be entirely done away: And also, that those methods which have been imployed to aid either party, without an intention of injuring any, further than the business of the election, may now cease to have effect; and particularly, that all those who have more *zeal* than real *assistance* to bestow on their friends, may on their part make as ample amends (for first drawing them into a political ambuscade, to be thus indiscriminately butchered by both, the folly of themselves, and the severity of their enemies) and not keep alive the acrimonious dregs of their own mortification, thus to operate, apparently, like the remaining effervescence of a disappointed vanity in their friend, is, my dear Fabricius, the sincere and hearty wish, of your *old* and *intimate friend*, who though perhaps you can never love, you will always think of with reverential dread, called

LASH.

N. B. In following the example of so *renowned* an editor as Fabricius, I cannot go amiss; must therefore request you, Mr. Davis, in *humble imitation* of that *very great* politician, editor and author, to publish what follows:

READY FOR PUBLICATION,

A second edition of that *ingenious* original and *celebrated* work, entitled THE

CHARLOTTESVILLE CATALOGUE OF BOOKS,

once imputed to a certain little, well known, and *much esteemed* gentleman, who very impolitely took his leave of that place by moon-light, it was thought to attend to the publication of his *ingenious* and *celebrated works* of *different kinds* at some other place, but which conjecture has since been found to be erroneous, since the same work is now claimed by the *enlightened* Fabricius, his brother pedant and kindred genius, *who is as well known*:—with several "corrigenda and amandata *by the same hand.*" To which may be added, for the private *gratification* of the same *little gentleman*, the following little satirical epigram on the *Ghost* of *Fame*, written by the author of that little unfortunate poem himself, in aid of Fabricius's *intimate* friends and *acquaintances*, the critical reviewers soon after its publication, which was at that time of life when the author, like Fabricius, had more pomposity than wit, as well as more vanity than prudence; and which little epigram has been furnished me by the author himself on this occasion, in a very friendly and good-natured disposition towards Fabricius, hoping that it would help him out in his wit on that old, exhausted and much hacknied subject of the poor unfortunate Ghost of Fame.

A very strange creature, a ghost it is said
An excursion in public to Richmond has made,
Who 'ndeavours to make us believe its the same
Phantom of virtue, when living called Fame,
Which seems to be false, or much doubted at least
Since no one now living knows Fame has deceas'd:
At least it is thought, and the *critics* do shew it
That Fame is *still living* except to our *poet*.

LASH.

FURTHER PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE DEATH OF LOUIS XVI.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17.

The appeal nominal on the question, *what punishment shall be inflicted on Louis Capet?* continued through the whole of yesterday and the preceeding night, each member assigning reasons for his opinion. The following are the most remarkable.

Dedigoyte.—"I will not enter into any composition with tyrants. I vote for death and speedy execution of the sentence."

Carran de Coulon—"I am of opinion we cannot exercise, at the same time the functions of accusers, judges, and jury. The people did not delegate to us the right of pronouncing without their ratification. I consider that to be tyranny, when men place themselves above that ever sacred law, the sovereignty of the people. I respect the opinions of those who entertain sentiments different from mine, but I cannot adopt them."

Chabot—"I vote for death, because Louis has been a tyrant; because he is still one, and because he may again become so."

Robertspierre—"Because you have established yourselves the judges of Louis, without the usual forms, are you less his judges? You cannot separate your quality of judge from that of legislator. These two qualities are indivisible. You have acknowledged the crimes of the tyrant. It is your duty to punish them. No consideration should make you hesitate respecting the punishment reserved for the greatest criminal that ever existed. I vote for the punishment of death.

Danton—"I am not one of those statesmen who know not how to determine but from political principles. I am a republican, and do not hesitate respecting the choice of that punishment reserved for Louis the last. You ought to strike terror into tyrants by an inflexibility of character. I vote for the punishment of death."

Robert—"I vote for death; and if any regret remains with me, it is, that my competence does not extend to all tyrants. I would condemn them all to death."

Barrere—"The tree of liberty does not flourish, unless moistened with the blood of kings. I vote for death."

EGALITE—"Those who have made, or may make attempts against the sovereignty of the people deserve death. I vote for death."

Condorcet—"I declare that no circumstance except the present could induce me to pronounce sentence of death against any one. I request, that the severest punishment, next to death, may be inflicted on Louis; but in case death should be pronounced against him, I request that the political consideration presented by Malche, viz. 'Whether the punishment ought to be accelerated or retarded?' ought to be discussed."

Lananal—"A republican is a man of few words. The motives of my opinion are here. [Laying his hand on his heart] I vote for death."

Barbaroux—"I vote for the death of the tyrant. In 5 few moments I shall vote for the expulsion of his family."

Villette—"I vote for the confinement of Louis as an hostage of peace. He is overturned amidst the ruins of the throne, and will now close up every avenue of it."

Anacharsis Cloots—"In the name of the human race, I vote for the death of Louis."

Thomas Paine—"I vote for the provisional confinement of Louis, and for his expulsion after the war."

Brissot—"I am of opinion, that the only way of avoiding the dangers which threaten us, is to pronounce the punishment of death against Louis, and defer its execution to the moment when the people shall have sanctioned the constitution which we shall present them."

The president announced that he was going to proclaim the result of the *appeal nominal*. The most profound silence prevailed for several minutes. He said,

"The assembly is composed of seven hundred and forty five members—one of these is dead, six indisposed, two absent without cause, and censured in the minutes conformable to the decree, eleven absent upon commissions, and four who do not vote, making in all twenty three members who have given no opinion. The number of votes is thus reduced to seven hundred and twenty. In order that there may be a majority, it is necessary that there should be an union of 361 suffrages. Twenty one members have voted for death, with the demand of a discussion on the period of his execution; one has voted for death, with the reserve of its commutation or delay; two for death, not to be carried into execution till peace, unless in case of invasion of the French territory, to be inflicted 24 hours after the invasion; two for chains; 319 for imprisonment and banishment; and 366 for death.

The president then lowering the tone of his voice, amidst the most awful silence, proclaimed the following sentence:

"I declare, then, in the name of the convention, that "the punishment which it pronounces against Louis Capet, is——DEATH."

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19.

At eleven o'clock the sitting had not opened on account of the absence of the president and two secretaries. It was demanded that they should be censured; but the president Vergineaux being indisposed, and the secretaries giving sufficient excuse, the decree of censure was repealed.

Several members spoke on the question of a respite.

M. Bujot presented the personal dangers which threatened those who approved of a delay. I conclude, said he, with giving, as my opinion, that the execution of the sentence of death be deferred till the expulsion of all the Bourbons.

Thuriot—"I demand that Louis be executed within 24 hours, and that the executive council be charged to take the measures necessary to insure the public safety."

Legendre—"The hour of justice is now come—the head of Louis must fall on the scaffold. I am against all respite.

After some debate, the question was determined simply thus—shall there, or shall there not be a delay?

The nominal appeal commenced at eight o'clock. At midnight the president announced

"That no delay could take place, there being a majority "of 38 voices for the execution of the sentence at the expi- "ration of twenty four hours."

Immediately after the negative of the question, M. Cambaceres said—"Citizens by pronouncing sentence of death against the last king of the French, you have done an act, the remembrance of which will not pass away, and which will be recorded by the graver of immortality in the annals of history. Public safety could alone prescribe to you that awful decree. Since it has passed, I stand up, in the name of humanity, to call your attention to the person who is the object of it. Let us allow him every consolation; and let us take proper measures to prevent the execution of the national will from being sullied with any stain. I move, therefore, the following propositions:

I. The executive council shall be immediately summoned and a copy of the decree which pronounces sentence of death against Louis shall be delivered to him.

II. The executive council shall be charged to notify this decree to Louis in the course of to-day; to cause it to be executed within twenty four hours after it has been notified to him; take every measure of safety and police which to them shall appear necessary during the execution; to be careful that no insult be offered to the remains of Louis, and to give an account of their diligence to the convention.

III. The mayor and municipal officers of Paris shall be enjoined to suffer Louis to communicate freely with his family, and to have with him such priests as he may desire in his last moments.

These propositions were unanimously adopted with an amendment by Brissot, that the executive council should not be called till 11 o'clock in the morning.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 20.

Lafource—I here swear that I will know no map or faction; that I will have nothing but liberty; that I will combat with all its enemies, and submit to death rather than not substitute a free and popular constitution to that which has been rejected by the people.

[*Here all the members of the convention rose up and testified their adherence to this oath.*]

After the members had sat down, Lafource moved,

I. That the Committee of General Defence should be charged to give in a report on the dispositions to be made for opening the next campaign.

II. That the plan of the new Constitution shall be presented to the people between this and the 10th of February next.

III. That after to-morrow the Convention shall determine respecting the family of the Bourbons.

The Commissioners appointed to execute the decree respecting Louis Capet, informed the Convention, that the Minister of Justice, President of the Executive Council, the Secretary, and two Members of the Department, went together to the Temple.

At two o'clock they were brought to Louis, to whom the Minister of Justice, President of the Executive Council, said, "Louis, the Executive Council has been charged to notify to you the extract of the minutes of the National Convention dated the 15th, 17th, and 19th of this month, which the Secretary will now read to you." The Secretary of the Executive Council then read the above extracts.

MONDAY, JANUARY 21.

The sitting commenced by reading the following letter:

"Representatives,

"Benoit-Louis Leduc begs the National Convention will permit him to give to Louis Capet those funeral honours which the dignity of the National Convention ought to allow him. He requests therefore that they will order the body of Louis Capet to be delivered to him, that he may carry it to Sens, and deposit it near that of his father."

After an observation made by Chabot, that Louis ought to be buried like other citizens in the usual burying place of the section in which he lived, the Convention passed to the order of the day.

Mangeot being admitted to the bar, informed the Convention, that at the ci-devant Palais Royal, he had heard expressions in favour of Louis, and among others, the following:

"Louis, then, is condemned to death, but those who have condemned him, may perish in their turn." Mangeot added, that the expressions he had heard seemed to agree with the assassination which had been committed on the person of Pelletier.

Thuriot—"One of our colleagues, whose soul was always pure, has fallen by the hand of an assassin. It is of the utmost importance that the Convention should discover the plot of the conspiracy; we shall then see from what quarter the blow has proceeded. It is no longer time to dissemble. There exists a conspiracy against the purest patriots. All traitors and conspirators must be seized, put in chains, and be dragged to the scaffold. I move that the Executive Council be ordered to give an account of the circumstances which preceded, accompanied and followed the transaction—whether Paris, the assassin, formerly one of the body guards, be arrested, and his papers sealed up."

Maure—"A friend of Pelletier gave the following account of his assassination. He was dining yesterday at the *Garden de l'Egalité*, in a coffee-house kept by one Ferrier. Six persons came from an adjoining apartment, and one said, 'There is that scoundrel Pelletier Saint Fargeau.' 'My name is Pelletier,' replied the Deputy, 'but I am not a scoundrel.' 'Did you not vote for the death of the King?' 'Yes I did, but that was a duty imposed on me by my conscience.' Scarcely had he pronounced the words when Paris thrust his sabre into the lower part of his belly, which occasioned a large and deep wound. Saint Fargeau requested that no hurt might be done to the assassin. He was carried to his father's house, and expired this morning, wishing that his death might be useful to the Republic."

Many members complained of having received letters threatening their lives.

The Convention passed a decree to attend his funeral.

The Convention then recurring to the various propositions which had been made, decreed as follows:

I. An address to the French people respecting the present circumstances shall be drawn up.

II. Every citizen shall, in the course of 24 hours, declare, under the penalty of a fine of . . . . . Whether he has any Emigrants as lodgers.

III. The Committee of the public safety, shall be renewed, and shall consist of twelve members, chosen by open vote.

IV. The plan of the new Constitution shall be presented in the course of a fortnight.

PARIS, JANUARY 21.

On Friday morning the Dauphin stole down stairs—the sentry at the door asked him where he was going—"into the street, replied the infant Prince, through all Paris to beg of the people not to kill my dear Papa." One of the guards carried him to the King; when he heard what the child had said, he burst into tears, and pressed him to his bosom.

The King took leave of the Queen and his infant Son and Daughter, at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Queen was in a raving delirium.

Deseze, the King's Counsel, is dying with a broken heart.

M. Malesherbes is the man who announced the King his fate in these words:—"My Prince I know you're courageous, but I cannot forbear telling you, sentence has been passed."

"Well then (said the devoted King) so much the better, my resolution is already formed. I behold, without terror, my last hour approaching; and I shall lay my head on the block without any uneasiness: what will perhaps surprise you more, is, that my Wife and Sister think on this subject exactly as I do."

Malesherbes fell at his feet and said; "I will never leave "you, my good Prince, I would die for you!!!—He was torn from the Royal victim by a Municipal Sattellite, who told him, he had orders from the Council that he should quit the Temple. Malesherbes departed, and fainted before the door. He was carried home, and is much indisposed.

His Majesty had embraced him, taking a ring off his finger and giving it to him, saying, "*Remember me.*"

Thomas Paine appeared at the tribune, and as he was unacquainted with the French language, Bancal read a translation of his opinion, the substance of which is as follows: "I present an error occasioned by humanity, to an error occasioned by severity. You have no other ally than the United States of America. Louis is the best friend of those people, who consider themselves as indebted to him for their liberty. Were I acquainted with the French language, I should appear at your bar, and present to you in the name of my American brethren, a petition for a respite. The news of this execution will give great pain to those sons of freedom.

"Do not (exclaimed he) afflict their sensibility: Do not expose them to these painful sentiments. Let the voice at least of your interest be heard.——The wood for constructing your ships of war cannot be found in the North of Europe, about to declare against you. North America alone can supply you with this wood—will you deprive yourselves of such a resource? Louis would not have been a bad man had he been surrounded with virtuous citizens. He owes his present misfortunes to the constituent assembly, who, without consulting the French nation, which should alone have pronounced on such an occurrence, had the temerity and folly to replace on his head, the crown he had just abdicated.

I demand then, that Louis may be banished with all his family to the American States.

January 22.

THE EXECUTION.

Conformably to the arrangements made by the executive council, Louis was yesterday put to death at the Place de la Revolution, *heretofore* Place de Louis XV.

Twenty-five citizens, of known principles, well armed, acquainted with the manuel exercise, and having each sixteen rounds of shot, were chosen from each section to form a guard of 1200 men, who accompanied the unfortunate monarch to the place of execution.

Strong detachments from the different legions were posted in the streets through which the royal prisoner was to pass, and also in all the avenues leading to the Place de la Revolution, to prevent any confusion; and each section had a body in reserve, ready to move at a moment's notice, to maintain public order, should any attempts have been made to disturb it.

Cannon were also distributed in every quarter where it was thought they could be any way serviceable, had events made it necessary to have employed them; for even to the last moment the sanguinary faction, who pronounced the death of the unfortunate monarch, manifested symptoms of fear that some attempt might be made to rescue him.

Between eight and nine o'clock in the morning Louis proceeded from his apartments in the temple, and got into the mayor's carriage, who accompanied him, as did also M. Edgeworth or De Firmon, an Irish priest, whom he requested might attend him. Louis was dressed in a brown great coat, white waistcoat, blue breeches and stockings; his hair was dressed.

The procession, commanded by Marechal Santerre, proceeded along the Boulevards to the place de la Revolution. *One hundred gendarmes on horseback formed an advanced guard to the procession. The rear guard was composed of one hundred national guards from the military school. Various reserves of cavalry lined the procession and patroled the outskirts of the city.*

The unfortunate monarch arrived at the foot of the scaffold at twenty minutes past ten. He mounted the scaffold with firmness and dignity—appeared desirous to address the people, but even that was denied him—drums and trumpets gave the signal, and twenty-two minutes past ten his head was severed from his body.

The place de la Revolution was so strongly guarded by troops, that no person was suffered to pass after the king had entered it—these, however, who had previously entered and got near enough to the scaffold notwithstanding the indecent noise of drums and trumpets, heard him plainly pronounce these words—"Citizens, I forgive my enemies, and I die innocent!"

After his death, the nearest spectators divided among them what of his hair had been cut off by the stroke of the guillotine! And several persons were so inhuman as to dip their handkerchiefs in his blood, which they afterwards carried about crying, "Behold the blood of a tyrant!"

When the executioner showed his head to the people, cries of "Vive la nation!" "Vive la Republique!" were heard by all sides, and several groups made use of the following expressions: "We always wished well to him, but he never wished well to us!" Many, however, showed emotions of a different nature, but which they were obliged to conceal, as much as possible, for their own personal safety.

His body was transported to the parish church of la Magdelene, where it was entered, without any insult being offered to it, between the persons who lost their lives during the illuminations on account of his marriage, and the Swiss who fell on the 10th of August.

Louis, before his departure from the temple, delivered to the commissioners of the council-general, who were upon the guard, his latter will; two copies of which he had written on the 25th of December last—a copy of which I hope to send you to-morrow.

Three thousand livres (120l. sterling) were found in his apartments at the temple, which were sent to the council-general of the commons.

The city remained quiet, in gloomy silence, through the whole of the day—in the morning, the shops were shut, and no woman was allowed to be in the streets till the procession had returned with the body of Louis.

This scene of infernal assassination, which a base and cowardly faction have now degraded human nature by executing, calls for a marked execration which it is not in the power of language to convey. Human punishment we know would be even totally inadequate to such dire attrocities. Almighty vengeance must be the portion of those who have thus, step by step, arrived at this damnable crisis. In a word, considering that he was pronounced inviolable by the constitution, and that no punishment could be inflicted upon him, but forfeiture of his crown—considering that he was not tried according to the determined forms of the criminal code—considering that a part of the adduced evidence, such as it was, was withheld—considering that the offices of judge and jury cannot be united; and that the appeal to the people, whose sovereignty was pronounced the sole authority by which monarchy had been abolished, and the monarch brought to judgment, was set aside—we can but conclusively consider that Louis the XVIth has died a martyr.

LONDON, January 30.

Copy of a letter from Lord Grenville to Monsieur Chauvelin.

Whitehall, January 24.

I am charged to notify to you, Sir, that the character with which you have been invested at this court, and the functions of which have been so long suspected, being now terminated, by the fatal death of his most christian majesty, you have no more any public character here.

The king can no longer, after such an event, permit your residence here. His majesty has thought fit to order, that you should retire from this kingdom within the term of eight days; and I herewith transmit to you a copy of the order, which his majesty, in his privy council has ordered to this effect.

I send you a passport for you and your suite; and I shall not fail to take all other necessary steps, in order that you may return to France, with all the attentions which are due to the character of minister plenipotentiary from his most christian majesty, which you have exercised at this court.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Louis XVI. on mounting the scaffold, instantly took off his stock himself, as well as his great coat, and unfastened his shirt collar. His hair had been clubed up close like an abbess, that no indignity might be offered him, or that it should occasion delay by hanging loose. The executioner went up to tie his arms, which the king recoiled at; but it was soon done—the executioner then took up a large pair of scissars to cut off his hair. The king was mortified at what was doing, and said, "I have put all right"—the executioner, however, cut the hair off.

The wretched royal family of France have not been removed, as was reported, neither is the daughter of the king ill, if we may believe an official paper which has been published by the council of the commons, which states the prisoners of the temple as remaining there by virtue of a decree which has not been repealed.

The princess royal of France was educated and brought up after the English fashion; she has not the least appearance of being a French woman either in person, mind or manners.

January 31.

Copy of his majesty's message to the house of commons, January 28.

His majesty has given directions for laying before the house of commons, copies of several papers received from M. Chauvelin, late minister plenipotentiary from the most christian king, by his majesty's secretary of state, and of the answers thereto, and a copy of an order made by his majesty in council, transmitted to the said M. Chauvelin in consequence of the account of the atrocious act recently perpetrated at Paris.

In the present situation of affairs, his majesty thinks it indispensably necessary to make a further augmentation of his forces by sea and land, and relies on the known affection and zeal of the house of commons to enable him to take the most effectual measures, in the present important conjuncture, for maintaining the security and rights of his own dominions, for supporting his allies, and for opposing views of aggrandizement and ambition on the part of France, which would be at all times dangerous to the general interests of Europe, but as peculiarly so when connected with the propagation of principles which lead to the violation of the most sacred duties, and are utterly subversive of the place and order of civil society.

Richmond, April 10.

On the 2d inst. a Norfolk pilot boat spoke a ship from Cadiz, bound up to Alexandria, after a short passage—by her we have received a confirmation of the news of a war between France and England; she also brings word that all English vessels in the French ports had been seized, and that an English ship had been taken in the British channel.

The brig Liberty, Forrester, arrived at New-York, on Thursday the 28th ult. from Antigua, informs, that a British packet had arrived there, and brought papers to the 10th of February, which contain no accounts of a declaration of war.

A letter by this vessel, to a respectable merchant in New-York, from his correspondent at Antigua, notes, that by his last accounts from England, which were to the 7th of February, no war had yet been declared, but that the bounties were still kept up, and the preparations were as great as ever.

A gentleman has favoured us with Antigua papers, by the Liberty, to the 5th ult. They, however, contain nothing important more than we have already communicated, except that their legislature had convened, to whom a letter from the secretary of state was read, requiring the aid of negro labor for four months, to carry on the public works for the defence of the island, and that the assembly had postponed the consideration of it until their meeting, which was to be on March 21.—That the ship Lady Jane Halladay Ross, had arrived there from London—ship Murray, Campbell, from Glasgow——brig Joanna, Hunter, Liverpool—That the ship Marianna, Peters, from Boston, which had been on shore, had arrived safe into port without having sustained very great damage.

By the arrival of Capt. Williams at Salem, (N. E.) from Trinidad, which place he left on the 15th of February, we learn, that on the day of his sailing it was proclaimed by beat of drum, that every master of a vessel should, on his arrival make report at the governor's of all his passengers; and if they had not brought cash to maintain themselves, he must take them away again; unless they had a trade to support themselves—that if he had any Mulattoes or Negroes, he must do the same—and that they must not bring any swords, cutlasses, or guns with them.

Capt. Williams left at Trinidad, one 64 gun ship, 2 frigates and one sloop of war, (French) that would not hoist the national flag. They brought 6000 people from Martinique and Guadaloupe. The Spanish governor had hired an American sloop, to carry an account thereof to Spain. The vessels rudders were unhung and hauled on shore, and their sails unbent. Provisions of all kinds were plenty and cheap.

A New-York paper says, the King and Court of Great-Britain have put on mourning for the death of Louis XVI.

On the 4th inst. arrived at Norfolk, after a short passage from Port-au-Prince, the Snow Happy Return, Captain Moffits, who informs, that the night he sailed, he heard a very heavy cannonade during the whole night, and saw great lights in many parts of that Island, which gave reason to suppose that an engagement had taken place between the whites and mulattoes, and that the latter had set fire to the plantations which he saw in flames.

A most atrocious murder was committed on board the ship Wasp, of Bristol, Robert Jones, master, on or about the 20th of January last—said ship arrived in Montego-Bay, Jamaica, on the evening of that day.—The person murdered was Thomas Heages, the surgeon of the ship. It appears from the depositions taken, that she sailed from Bristol to Africa for slaves, and arrived afterwards at Jamaica with a cargo of 200. That design against the surgeon's life were entertained from the beginning—and after a series of ill usage, he was dispatched the day previous to the arrival of the ship, with circumstances of savage barbarity.

The villainy appears to have been perpetrated by a number of the people belonging to the ship, with the connivance of the captain. The ship lay in Montego-Bay 34 days, and has since sailed for Bristol—the murder was not discovered till after she had sailed. Measures have been taken by the authority at Jamaica to bring the perpetrators to justice. The ship is 141 tons measurement, painted black, figure head, copper-bottom, Guineaman's round-house, and had some caronades mounted, and it is supposed will not go to Bristol, though cleared for that place.—Robert Jones, the Captain, is a young man, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and only 20 years of age.—Joseph Nees, the steward, light tawny complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high.—Thomas Beddo, the boy, is a thin lad, his hair supposed to be light, though he always wore a handkerchief over it, 5 feet 3 inches in heighth, pockfretten.—Jack, a yellow negro, of a very stout make, and spoke a good deal of English.

The above described persons are represented as the active and passive instruments in the aforesaid murder.

All the French emigrants who have taken refuge in the British West-India islands, have been obliged to take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, or otherwise remove from thence.

There are reports in Boston, of the capture of the island of Martinico by the English; but believe they are unfounded in truth. Captain Higgings who recently arrived at Boston, must be as late from that quarter as any one, and he heard nothing of such an event. It is supposed, in the West-India islands, that should the British forces demand the surrender of that island, they would not meet with any opposition.

The following is copied from a St. Eustatia paper of March 8.

PARTICULARS OF THE EXECUTION OF LOUIS XVI.

[Extracted from a French Paper, January 22.]

On Sunday night he visited his family for the last time, and after spending some time with them he returned to his own apartment and supped as usual; he slept tolerably well that night, and arose about 7 o'clock on Monday morning, when after some time spent in private devotion with his confessor, he informed the officer he was ready; the carriage being sent for, he, with his confessor appointed to attend him, went in, and proceeded to the place of execution, guarded by a party of the national guards; when they arrived there he ascended the scaffold with great firmness; as soon as he got up, the executioner cut off his hair, at which he shewed some emotion, but soon recovering himself, he advanced to the front of the scaffold, where he addressed the populace in the following manner:

FRENCHMEN,

I die innocent; it is from the scaffold in the presence of Almighty God I tell you so. I forgive my enemies and hope——

Here a confused cry of *Grace, Grace,* was heard from the people around the scaffold; on which he was stopped and hurried to the block, where his head was severed from his body at one stroke; the executioner carried it twice round the scaffold, and then, with the body, it was thrown into a basket and conveyed to Magdalen, where a grave was prepared with some quick-lime in it.

The blood which flowed from Louis XVI. was gathered up, by some in paper, and by others in white handkerchiefs, and this was done by persons who had not the air of attaching a political superstition to it—Two young men of good appearance were particularly noticed; one of them who was a foreigner, and had the appearance of an Englishman, gave 15 livres to a child and requested it to steep a very handsome white handkerchief in the tracks of blood that remained—the other young man seemed to have much at heart the obtaining the ribband which tied the queue, and some of the hair of Louis, for which he paid a louis d'or.

We learn from Barbadoes, that so certain are they of a war being declared between England and France, that two privateers have already been fitted out there.

Two Negro women, the property of Mr. Crabo, of Taney-town, Maryland, were committed to gaol in Frederick-town, on suspicion of poisoning the family.

Extract from Lindsay's Hotel Diary.

Tuesday April 2.

This day arrived here from Baltimore, on her way to Apalachicola, the schooner Regulator, Capt. Simon White, master. On his passage down the bay, he spoke the brig ——, Capt. Beard, belonging to Messrs. Oliver and Thompson, of Baltimore, 21 days out from Lisbon, who informed Captain White, that FRANCE HAD ACTUALLY DECLARED WAR AGAINST ENGLAND AND HOLLAND, *—that the English Lisbon packet had been taken by the French, and that Capt. Beard had spoke with several English privateers.*

DELEGATES *for the ensuing* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

City of Williamsburgh—Robert Andrews, Esq.
Hanover—Thomas Price, and Thomas Tinsley, Esqr's.
Isle of Wight—James Wills, and William Hardy, Esq'rs.
Princess Ann—Adam Keeling, and John Hancock, Esqr's.
Spotsylvania—Robert Brooke, and John T. Brooke, Esqr's.
Prince William—Richard Brent and Edward Carter, Esq'rs.
Thivanna—Elias Langham and James Payne, Esq'rs.
Campbell—John Clark and Charles Hall, Esq'rs.
City of Richmond—John Harvie, Esq.

John Neville is elected a Representative, of the United States, for the district comprehending the counties of Hampshire, Hardy, &c.

Isaac Coles, Esq. and not Mr. M. Clay, (as mentioned in a former paper) is chosen a Representative to Congress for Halifax district.

MARRIED,] Lately in Caroline county, Mr. WILLIAM ROYSTON, aged 52 years, to the amiable Miss MARY ROLLINGS, aged 16.

Departed this life at Studley, the seat of the Hon. PETER LYONS, Esq. in Hanover county, Mrs. MARY YOUNGHUSBAND, the amiable consort of Mr. PLEASANT YOUNGHUSBAND, of this city.

AMERICA——FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Mr. DAVIS,

THE treaty of alliance between France and America having lately been the subject of general conversation, particularly the 11th article, I beg leave to quote it, and to offer a few observations on this treaty, the eleventh article whereof has the following, among other words—

"The two parties guarantee mutually from the present "time [i. e. from 1778] and *for ever* against ALL powers, "to wit: The United States to HIS MOST CHRISTIAN "MAJESTY, the present possessions of the crown of France "in America, &c. And HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY guarantees on *his* part to the United States THEIR "LIBERTY, SOVEREIGNTY, INDEPENDANCE, &c. &c."

The 12th article confirms the 11th and explains its operation in case the war expected between France and England had not taken place.

This treaty was made by the people of America with *His Most Christian Majesty Louis the XVI.* whose actual performance of his part thereof established the liberties and independance of America. It now becomes our turn to fulfil that part of the treaty which we are bound to do; and I sincerely believe that no American will shrink from a full performance of that duty to which we owe every thing most dear and valuable.—The generous interference of our great ally having firmly established our glorious independance, in the course of human events our once most bountiful benefactor now becomes the suppliant to our hearts for that reciprocal aid which in the hour of adversity he nobly offered us.—Shall we, can we refuse our most glorious benefactor! No, Americans, ingratitude is not of America's growth; nor can her sons possess so baneful a passion. Since then the first duty of humanity and all the finest affections of the mind, aided by the soundest policy, call on us to make an effort in behalf of him to whom we owe so much; let us fulfil that part of the treaty which binds us to guarantee for ever to him the possessions of Louis the XVIth against the attacks of *all* his enemies. Some busy persons have dared to insinuate that Great-Britain in her present armament intends to attack the possessions of our great ally. Would to God, that this was really the truth! for then, had they presumed to commit this outrage our way was clear, and the task easy. But, alas! Sir, this is not the case: That nation has suffered for its temerity and is no longer the enemy of our great ally. The once generous sympathy of Britons is again returning, and with us they feel sentiments of generous pity and heart speaking compassion. The horrid catastrophe inflicted by the vilest assassins on our beloved benefactor and great ally, has changed an hereditary enmity into tender love and compassion and roused them to terrible fury and generous revenge. At once forgetting, that this great monarch, in a glorious conflict, tore from them the brightest jewel of their realm, they generously arm themselves to preserve to his family those possessions which we have guaranteed to our great ally—and shall we not assist them in their noble attempts? Perhaps the voice of prudence softly whispers that we are far removed from the scene of conflict, and cannot effectually interfere. There may be reason in this idea, because those who have dared to rob our generous ally and glorious benefactor of his possessions, his crown, and his life, (which was most dear to us) are far removed from our vengeance which would have fallen with hottest fury on their devoted heads, could our revenge reach them. Our alliance was dear to us and made with our benefactor Louis the XVIth, of most glorious memory; with him it is gone for ever, as for ever with him it was made to subsist, and we declare our horror, and detestation of this sacrifice. This is the language of true Americans, and their speedy vengeance ought to be inflicted on those who have robbed our ally of those possessions guaranteed by all America to him and his posterity for ever.

FUTURUS.

WANTED,
A
JOURNEYMAN COMPOSITOR,
A GOOD WORKMAN will meet with Encouragement by applying to the Printer hereof.

On MONDAY next, the 15th INSTANT,
WILL BE PUBLISHED,
(And continue to be published, on the MONDAY and THURSDAY of every week)
No. I. of
The VIRGINIA GAZETTE,
AND
Richmond and *Manchester Advertiser.*

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS, and all kinds of literary productions, will be thankfully received, and carefully inserted by the Editors, at their office, opposite Mr. Bowler's tavern.

Those Gentlemen, in different parts of this state, who have been so obliging as to receive subscriptions for the above paper, are requested to send in the subscription-papers, as soon as possible, in order that the several subscribers in those parts, may not be excluded the benefit of the first number.

SAMUEL PLEASANTS and CO.

Richmond, April 8, 1793.

WILL BE SOLD

To the highest bidder, on the third Thursday in May next, being Powhatan *Court-day;*

A TRACT OF LAND lying in *Powhatan,* within half a mile of *James River,* containing 460 acres, adjoining *Maiden's Adventure,* and the lands of *Samuel Pleasants.* One third of the purchase-money in hand, and the other terms made known on the day of sale.

April 5, 1793. 4||

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

James & Archibald Freeland

IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business hitherto carried on under that firm discontinued.—Those who have unsettled accounts will see the propriety of calling as speedily as possible for their adjustment—such as are creditors will receive payment at this place, and those who are debtors are earnestly requested to make payment, or to ascertain their respective balances by bond or note, when every possible indulgence will be granted.

Those who have been long in arrears are now called upon for immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be offered.

The LOT of GROUND owned by *J.* and *A. Freeland,* leading to the *Manchester* Warehouse, on which there is a convenient and substantial two story framed LUMBER HOUSE, underpin'd with brick sufficient to store 12000 bushels of wheat, with great convenience for receiving and delivering, will be exposed to public sale, upon the premises, on *Wednesday,* the first day of May, at 12 o'clock—on which a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid.—Also, at the same time, a NEGRO MAN SERVANT.

There is on hand belonging to the said firm.

AN ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Consisting of many seasonable and useful articles, which are offered by wholesale, at a low advance, on a credit of six, nine and twelve months.—Also, a quantity of Allum and Liverpool Salt, loose and in sacks, and several articles in the Grocery line, for ready money or a short credit.

JAMES FREELAND,
WILLIAM GILLIES.
ARCHIBALD FREELAND.

Manchester, April 1, 1793.

A genteel Servant, who is

willing to wait on a single gentleman, understands taking care of horses, and comes well recommended, will meet with liberal encouragement, by application to the Printer hereof. *April* 9, 1793.

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond, March 5th, 1793.

BETWEEN

ROGER ATKINSON, Plaintiff,
AND
ANNE RAY, Administratrix, &c. of JONATHAN RAY, deceased, Defendant,

THE defendant not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that she is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his council; *It is ordered,* that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next *September* term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of , in the county of *Chesterfield,* on some Sunday, immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of *Richmond.*

A COPY, Teste,
(8||) PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

TO be SOLD, on Saturday the 20th instant, at Buck-Hill, near Manchester, all the personal estate of the late Mrs. Mayo, consisting of seven or eight likely Negroes, some Horses, Cattle, Household Furniture, and an old Carriage; twelve months credit will be allowed on all sums over twenty-five shillings, upon giving bonds with security to carry interest from their date, if not punctually paid.

All persons having demands against, or indebted to the decedent's estate, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated.

THE ADMINISTRATOR.

April 8, 1793. (2||)

Notice to all whom it may concern.

THAT the present partnership of *Daniel M'Callum* and *Co.* at *Osborne's,* will be at an end on the thirty-first day of *August* next:—It, therefore, becomes necessary that the debtors of the concern do settle all their open accounts between this time and that day, as well to enable the partners to pay their creditors, as to settle with each other in order to close the business finally. From the first day of *September* next, the store now occupied by them will be supplied with goods under the direction of *Daniel M'Callum,* for the accommodation of his former customers, and any others who may be inclined to take their dealings with him. It is hoped and earnestly requested of those who cannot but be conscious of having received considerable indulgence already, that they will be speedy in settling their accounts and making what payments they conveniently can in the mean time, which will prove to them the only means of further forbearance.

April 9, 1793.

STRAYED or STOLEN from my mill, (formerly *Duvall's* mill) a bright BAY MARE, five years old, three white feet, and a bald face. Whoever will deliver the said Mare to me, shall receive Five Dollars reward

THOMAS CLARKE.

April 9, 1793.

WANTED

TWO apprentices to the Printing business, of 14 years of age or thereabouts—they must read and write and be proficient in spelling—Enquire of the Printer.

LANDS for SALE, lying in Blackwell's Neck, in the county of Hanover, distant about three miles from New-castle, and twenty from Richmond. They consist of two distinct tracts, the largest containing by estimation 900 acres, the smallest, 368. They will separately be exposed to sale by public auction, on the respective premises, on the first Monday in June next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, with a reservation of the present crop, and possession will be given on the first day of January next, the purchaser or purchasers having the liberty of sowing wheat this fall. One third of the purchase money will be required before possession is given. Bond and approved security for the balance, to be paid by three annual instalments from the said first day of January, with interest from the date; but no compleat title will be made until the last payment is complied with.

All persons having any claims against the estate of Col. Burwell Bassett, deceas'd, are hereby requested to make them known; and those indebted will be pleased to make immediate payment.

The subscriber has for sale about 1200 barrels of Indian Corn.

April 2, 1793. BURWELL BASSETT, *Executor.*

NORTH-DORRELL, *Caroline* County, April 9th, 1793.

THE subscriber has for sale, 1570 acres of Land, ascertained by a late survey, lying in *King-William* county, known by the name of the *Fork* quarter tract; it is part of his late father's estate, situated a short distance from *Taylor's* ferry, on *Pamunkey* river, a few miles from *Hanover* court-house, and ten from *Page's* warehouse. There are about 350 acres of cleared land, most of which has been cut down in the last five years. This tract is laid off into three lots, and will be sold in that way or altogether, and immediate possession given of the whole to a purchaser, except the cleared part, which shall be delivered on the first day of *January* next: He will also sell, and give up on next new-year's day, the plantation whereon he lives in this county, containing 450 acres, a large proportion of which is rich, broad low grounds on both sides of Herring Creek, reclaimed at a very great expence, and so effectually, as to make them extremely productive of grain or grass; there are other valuable improvements on this tract. Detached from and within three miles of it, he has 286 acres of woodland, abounding with timber, particularly that sort of pine which makes the finest flooring plank; this small parcel of woodland, he means to sell with the Dorrel.

The subscriber purposely omits a more particular description of the above property, as he presumes that no person will buy without first seeing the premises, which may be done at any time, on application to him, or in his absence, to John Tuck, his overseer at Fork Quarter in King-William, who will shew the whole and make known the terms of sale. (6||) WILLIAM NELSON.

FOR SALE,

On Friday the 26th day of April next, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready cash; by virtue of a deed of trust to us made by John Page, *Esqr. of the county of* Gloucester, *to satisfy a debt due Col.* John Jameson, *of* Culpeper,

FIFTEEN ACRES *of* LAND,

WITH a very VALUABLE MILL thereon, lying in *Gloucester* county, and being that mill purchased by Mr. *Page*, from *Lewis Burwell*, Esq. as it is presumed persons who incline to purchase will view the premises a particular description is thought unnecessary.

PHILIP TABB. } *Trustees.*
BENJAMIN DABNEY. }

March 20th, 1793. (3w)

TO BE SOLD,

On the 22d day of May, 1793, *before the* EAGLE TAVERN,

ONE HUNDRED *and* THIRTY ACRES *of* LAND, more or less, for one third Cash, and the balance in two annual payments. Said land lies on the bank of *James River*, opposite Curl's, in the county of *Chesterfield*, all in wood—this land being sold for the purpose of discharging a debt due from the estate of *Richard Randolph*, deceased to *R. K. Meade*, the said will be sold by *Charles Grymes*, agent for said *Meade*, and ratified by

D. M. RANDOLPH, *Executor of*
R. RANDOLPH.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MY character has lately been the subject of much conversation, blackened with the imputation of crimes at which humanity revolts, and which the laws of society have pronounced worthy of condign punishment. The charge against me was spread *far* and *wide* before I received the *smallest notice* of it—and whilst I have been endeavouring to trace it to its origin, has daily acquired strength in the minds of my fellow-citizens.

To refute the calumnies which have been circulated by a legal prosecution of the authors of them, must require a *length* of time, during which the weight of public odium would rest on the party *accused*, however *innocent*—I have, therefore, resolved on this method of presenting myself before the bar of the public.

Calumny to be *obviated* must be *confronted*—If the crimes imputed to me are *true*, my life is the just forfeit to the laws of my country—To *meet* and not to *shrink* from such an enquiry as would put that life in hazard (were the charges against me *supportable*) is the object of which I am now in pursuit.

I do therefore give notice, that I will on the first day of the next April Cumberland court appear there and render myself a prisoner before that *court*, or any magistrate of the county there *present*, to answer in the due course of law, *any charge or crime which any person or persons whatsoever shall then and there think proper to alledge against me.*—Let not my accusers pretend an unwillingness to appear as prosecutors against me in a criminal court. The only favour I can *ever* receive at *their* hands is, for them to stand forth and exert themselves in order to my conviction.

Let not a pretended tenderness towards the supposed accomplice in the imputed guilt, shelter me. That person will meet the accusation with a fortitude *of which innocence alone is capable.*

If my accusers decline this invitation, there yet remains another mode of procedure which I am equally ready to meet. Let them state, with *precision* and *clearness* the *facts* which they lay to my charge and the *evidence* whether *direct* or *circumstantial* by which I am to be proved guilty, in any of the public papers.—Let *no circumstance of time or place* nor the *names* of *any* witnesses against me, be omitted. The public shall then judge between me and them, according to other rules than the strict rules of legal evidence.

If neither of these methods be adopted in order to fix the stigma which has been imposed upon me, let candor and impartiality acquit me of crimes which my soul abhors, or suspend their opinions of my guilt until a decision thereon can be obtained in some other satisfactory mode.

RICHARD RANDOLPH, jun.

March 29, 1793. (2w)

By virtue of a deed in trust, for securing a considerable sum of money due from *William Holt*, deceased, to *Jane Lee*, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises, on *Monday* the 29th of *April* next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

PART of a tract of LAND purchased by the said *William Holt*, of Col. *William Allen*, and lying in the county of *Surry*, to raise the sum of one hundred and sixteen pounds five shillings and four-pence, for two years interest, together with the expence of conducting the sale, &c. The above land is finely timbered with oak and pine, and the soil well adapted to the growth of corn or any kind of small grain.

RICHARD E. LEE, acting Trustee.

Norfolk, March 22, 1793. (3w)

FOR SALE,

The BRICK STORE and

LUMBER HOUSE in the city of Richmond, at present occupied by messrurs Lenox and Davidson. For terms apply to Andrew Ronald, Esq. Attorney at Law, in Richmond, or to the subscriber,

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, Jan. 13th, 1973. (tf)

DANCING-SCHOOL.

LOUIS ROUSSELL

MOST respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of *Richmond* and its vicinity, that he has opened a school at his house, for the purpose of perfecting young Ladies and Gentlemen in the manners, graces, and the several branches of that useful and so becoming accomplishment; he will teach immediately (to those who have received proper principles) the following dances, such as the Menuet Ordinaire, the Menuet de la Cour, with the Gavot, Allemande, Congo, Hornpipes, Country Dances, and Cotillions, with proper steps—the school will begin the first *Wednesday* in every month, and continue *Thursday, Friday, and Saturday*, from nine in the morning to twelve, and from three to six in the afternoon.

Mr. ROUSSELL respectfully begs leave to return his sincere and unbounded thanks for the honour done him, by those who have favoured him with their patronage, and at the same time begs leave to assure, that nothing on his part shall be wanting, while his best endeavours shall be applied toward the instructions of his pupils, in order to merit the future favour of those patrons of polite art.

Richmond, March 10, 1793.

Manchester Dancing School.

LOUIS ROUSSELL most respectfully informs the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of *Manchester* and its vicinity, that he intends opening a school there on *Wednesday* the 17th instant, for which purpose a subscription is left at Mr. BROOKE's tavern, where the school is to be kept. Terms and rules may be seen at the above place.

April 9, 1793.

THE subscriber has to dispose of between fifty and sixty square of slate ready prepared for covering houses, to be delivered on his own land, in Buckingham county, at Westham, or in Richmond.

JOHN NICHOLAS.

March 27, 1793.

TO THE OWNERS OF GRIST-MILLS.

THIS is to notify to you and the public, that the subscriber (who is a brother to *Oliver Evans*, the inventor of that useful improvement the Mill Elevator, &c.) having lately removed from the state of *Delaware*, into the vicinity of the city of *Richmond*, (where he intends to reside for a short time) proposes to carry on the making of elevator buckets of wood, having often seen the experiment tried and proven, (in a number of the most capital merchant mills in the northern states) that wood is preferable to any other thing yet tried for elevator buckets; and that one set of buckets made of timber suitable for the purpose, will last twice as long as a set made of tin.

And as a number of gentlemen who were desirous of erecting elevators, have met with great difficulty in having the buckets made in a proper form, the subscriber has thought proper to offer this notification to the public, assuring them that he makes them of the best materials, in the most approved form, and on the most reasonable terms: and feels himself impressed with a well-grounded confidence, that he will do ever thing in his power to deserve their encouragement.

Those who please to employ him, may leave their commands with Mr. *Abel Morgan* in *Richmond*, or to the subscriber, at Four Mile creek, in *Henrico* county.

EVAN EVANS.

March 28, 1793. (4||)

COMMITTED to the jail of Chesterfield county about the 20th of February, A NEGRO MAN taken up as a runaway, who says he belongs to one Thomas Wells in Warwick county, Blunt-point; he says his name is SIMON, and that he is about 25 or 30 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

HENRY WINFREE, Jailor.

March 18, 1793. (3||)

STANDS my at house, in *Chesterfield* county, the ensuing season, the noted HORSE, (SHARK by Marsk and will cover mares at Six Guineas the season, to be discharged with five, if paid by the first of *August* next. Good pasturage *gratis*.—I will not be liable for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

March 6, 1793. (7||)

On *Monday* 13th *May*, will be let to the lowest bidder, at *Albemarle* old courthouse,

THE building of a tobacco warehouse of stone, 150 feet by 100, to be covered with slate; lime-stone and slate in the quarry will be given to the undertaker. A payment of one third will be made on laying the foundation of the building, one third when the wall is four feet high, and the remaining third on completion of the work.

On the same day will be sold 50 lots, a compleat storehouse with three rooms on a floor, and a flush cellar. A tavern, ferry, and fishery, will be sold or rented for one or more years.

JOHN SCOTT.

Richmond, March 28, 1793. (3w||)

THE subscriber, has opened the TAVERN opposite Mr. *Richard Bowler's*, in *Richmond*, and flatters himself, from his steady attention to the business, to merit the patronage of the public.—He wishes to take ten or twelve Gentlemen to board, whom he will accommodate on very moderate terms.——The tavern, stables and lots has been thoroughly repaired, and are now in excellent order for the reception of customers.

Richmond, March 19, 1793. JOHN MOSS.

ROBERT POLLARD

Has for SALE, on the lowest terms,

WARRANTS and CERTIFICATES, that are receivable at the treasury for arrearages of the revenue and certificate tax. He shortly expects a quantity of tobacco inspected at the lower warehouses, which will answer in payment of the taxes for 1786 and 1787, which will be sold low. Said Pollard continues to give the highest price in cash for every kind of public stock, unfunded certificates, and warrants.

Richmond, March 25, 1793. (tf)

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS *of* LAND, *viz.*

ONE lying in Cumberland county on the north side of Bear Creek, containing 688 acres, being part of the Barter Hill tract; this land is extremely fertile and well timbered.—ALSO another tract in the county of Chesterfield, six miles from Manchester, on the main Buckingham road, containing 400 acres, and known by the name of Trentown; the soil is fertile and well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn, and wheat.—ALSO a beautiful tract in Elizabeth city county, which lies on James River, between Col. *Cary's* and *Hampton*, and is supposed to contain between 150 and 200 acres.—AND ALSO another tract in the county of King and Queen (formerly a glebe) containing between 5 and 600 acres. The above land will be sold extremely low for cash, or on reasonable terms for approved bonds, and good titles will be made by *John H. Norton*, Esq. who has authorised me to dispose of them.

CHARLES GRYMES.

Richmond, March 24th, 1793.

FOR SALE,

On reasonable terms, at the Subscriber's store,

A Collection *of the Rudiments of*

CHURCH MUSIC, & MUSICAL MAGAZINES,

By the Rev. ANDREW LAW, A. M.
ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, March 10, 1793.

From the Virginia Herald.

THE court for this district was held last October before the hon. judges, Edmund Winston and Joseph Jones, who paid their usual unremitting attention, zeal, and sound judgment, in expounding the law, and wisdom in decision on the most abstruse points, uniformly marked their conduct, especially on a motion to the court by Robert Brook and John Minor, Esqrs. of Fredericksburg, counsel for Mr. Thomas Daniell, sole proprietor of that old established jewel and silver plate manufactory the Silver Lion in the city of London, who had been, illegally, and wantonly imprisoned here more than twelve months, on actions brought by a Mr. James Scott, factor of New-York, for contracts which arose in London (was cognizable or could be held to bail for in this country, when, after the most mature consideration, the court gave it as their decisive opinion he could not be held to bail, as not being answerable to the laws of this country for debts, even allowing it to be real) not coming under the jurisdiction of any court in these states, and ordered Mr. Daniell to be peremptorily discharged, to the great joy and satisfaction not only of a crowded auditory, and the residents of this town, but of all who detest tyranny and the cowardly and daring arbitrary power practised against that gentleman and his daughter, a young lady of 14 years of age, who was made an aggressor with her father, by the seizure and detention of her property, her wearing apparel not excepted. Because he was friendless and an unprotected stranger, he was taken to Alexandria jail, alias a restored French bastile, where his treatment was fraught with acts of violence, mystery trick, snare, and plunder, believed to be unprecedented in any civilized country. In addition to which, an attachment was obtained by Scott and served on him and his property full eight hours after his confinement, for ninety thousand pounds on fairs in the names of persons to whom he did not stand indebted to a guinea, and bond given by six persons adherents to Scott for sixty thousand pounds who are now held to bail for the same.

N B. In the present case the plaintiffs, Miller and others, and the defendant were all proved citizens of London, subjects to the king of England and the agent Scott, an entire stranger to the whole. Antecedent to this business there were also many other manifest strong grounds of objections against the proceedings which were in every stage proved repugnant to and a flagrant violation of the laws of nations, and of this state in particular, and hostile to the honour and splendour of that glorious characteristic of liberty which this country is admired for all over the known world.

The printer has it from undoubted authority, that the defendant did not repair to America under any kind of pecuniary embarrassment, but to risque himself from a mulct of 10 or 20 thousand pounds damages laid against him and incurred by an unhappy domestic dispute; but which affair can concern no persons living except himself and two others natives and residents of Great-Britain.

Dumfries, March 27, 1793.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE AMERICAN BRIG

INDUSTRY,

Of 210 Tons Burthen,

INCREASE BLAKE, Master;

WILL positively sail in 30 days, and return to this port early in the fall. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, at Newton's wharf, or the subscriber

WILLIAM PENNOCK.

Who has for sale, a few boxes best Florence oil.

Norfolk, March 28, 1793.

ROBERT ALLYN and Co.

At their store, at the foot of the hill, and opposite the warehouse at Rocketts, have for sale on the most moderate terms,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port and Malaga } wines.
Jamaica spirits,
W. India and country rum,
Holland geneva in casks and cases,
Molasses,
Loaf and lump sugar,
Muscovado ditto,
Coffee,
Pimento,
Pepper,
Rice,
Cask raisons,
Cheese,
Soap, Candles,
Bar Iron,
Connecticut prime pork,
Common ditto,
Pickled salmon in kitts,
Best dumb-fish,
Dryed cod-fish,
Liver oil,
Soal and upper leather,
Mens' and Ladies' saddles and bridles,
Portmanteaus,
Men's and women's coarse leather shoes,
Boots,
Cotton and wool cards,
Fresh American clover seed,
Cyder,
Shell-bark nuts,
Potatoes, &c. &c. &c.

They have also just received a few pieces IRISH LINENS, which will be sold low for cash.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber in New-Kent county, the 28th of December last, a Negro Man named ABEL: he is about thirty-four years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a dark complexion, very much pitted with the small-pox, his teeth is out before, and limps in his walk, and is much bow-legged, which was occasioned by one of his knees being hurt when young; he is a rough carpenter. I am inclined to think he will get a pass, and endeavour to pass for a freeman. Whoever will deliver the said negro to me, shall be entitled to the above reward.

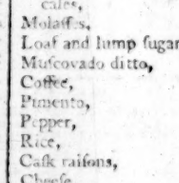
March 28, 1793. MARY WILKINSON.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, the 21st day of December last, a Mulatto fellow named GEORGE, about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well set, and somewhat bow-legg'd, has a scar on one of his temples, occasioned by a scald, also another in his forehead; he is a very spry active fellow, and is very fond of wrestling: has been much used to driving a waggon, in which business I expect he will endeavour to get employ, and try to pass as a freeman.—He had on when he went away, negro cotton clothes; he understands plantation business very well, and perhaps may follow that. Whoever will deliver the said fellow to Daniel White, or Aaron Higgenbotham, of Amherst county, shall receive the above reward, besides what the law allows. (4||)

March 25, 1793. SAMUEL HIGGENBOTHAM.

Twenty Dollars Reward.



A RUN-AWAY match from the subscribers, GEORGE and KATE, on the 24th instant; both excellent house servants; the former of a yellow complexion, middle sized, square built, bow-legg'd; he has attended some years past in Rawlings's tavern in this city, carried away several suits of good cloaths, and is about thirty years of age. The latter very black complexion, has the appearance of a small scar on her left cheek, about seventeen years of age, well grown and likely. Any person that will secure the said Negroes so that we get them again, shall receive the above reward, exclusive of their necessary expences, or one half for either of them, from

NATHANIEL ANDERSON, and
ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, March 27, 1793. tf.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-office, Richmond, April 1, 1793, which if not taken up before the first of July, will be returned to the General Post-office.

A.

JOHN ATKINS, 2, near Richmond, Robert Allen, Richard Allen, New-Kent.

(B) Col. B. Bassett, 3. William Bellamy Cooper, Samuel Brown, 2. Messrs. Brown and Co. Lynchburg, Dr. Daniel Brom, Campbell, James Bingley, Lawrence Barrett, Charlotte, Richard Bibb, John Barnard, Botetourt, Mrs. O'Bryan, Clerk General Court, James Boulton, Joel Bott, Manchester, Col. P. Barbour.

(C) Col. James Callaway, Mr. Coleman, Dancing Master, William S. Carter, John Cockburn, (Taylor) New-Castle, P. Carrington, Joseph C. Cornwell, 2. Louis Chefdebien, 2. Dr. James Carter, Goochland, Jonathan Cripy, Shoemaker, Capt. George Clarke, 2. Redford Cox, Chesterfield. Mr. Clarico, Col. William Clayton, New-Kent, Patrick Campbell, Mr. Cardoser, Manchester. Patrick Cornell, John Campbell, Osbornes. Francis J. Clarke, William Carwell, Hugh Carney, Richmond.

(D) Benjamin Du-Val, Peter Ditto, care of Jacob Harrison, Samuel and William Davis, Lynchburg. William Dangerfield, at the coal-pits, Mr. Delaruc, dyer, William Du-Val, 5. Walter F. Davis, John Dixon, 3. John Darby, West-point, William Douglass, New-Kent.

(E & F) William Evans, Amherst, Nathaniel Farnham, Alexander Fullerton, Capt. Thomas Fort, Nathaniel Frisbie, Lead mines. John Friend, jun. Henrico.

(G) Bernard Garrisson, John Garland, John Goode, Rockett's warehouse. William Gaddy, Charles Genner, care of Mr. Bassett, New-Kent.

(H) William B Hodges, care of Banks and Hatcher, 3. Peter Hawkins, Colonel J. Hopkins, Goochland. Capt. B Harris. Dr. James Henderson, Powhatan. Dr. Hornot, New-Kent, Mrs. Sarah Harris, Chesterfield. John T. Halsted, Buffalo Creek. Alexander Hattrick, James River, Charles Howle, New-Kent. Benjamin Hale, Franklin. Malcolm Hart, Louisa.

(I) Charles Irving, care of James Lyle. Mrs. Mary Irby, Charles City. William Johnson, Louisa. Joseph Jackson, Professor of Humanity. Jacob Jacobs, Francis Irwin, New-Castle. Michael Immell, near Richmond. John Johnson, Hatter.

(L) Giles L. Homidieu, Lead mines. David Logan, Thomas Lambert, 2. John Logan, 4. Francis Lewis, Henrico. Kindal Lee, Goochland. Rolfe Leigh, John Liggin, William Lightfoot, Charles City. Thomas Lloyd, Goochland. Henry Lockwood.

(M) J. Marin, James Marton, Amherst. Capt. Thomas Morrison, Amherst. John Matheton, William Morris, Hanover. James Miller, (Brooke) near Richmond. Samuel M'Farland, Washington. Samuel Mark, New Kent. Mrs. Lucy Morris, Mordecai Mordecai, Messrs. Myers.

(N & O) William Nicolson, James Oyerby, Manchester. Bale Owings.

(P) Jonathan Prosser, near Richmond, Monsieur P. Paillet, Edwin Poindexter, New-Kent. Col. George B. Poindexter, William Patterson, Campbell. Jonathan Perrington, Col. John Pope, John Parker, Hanover.

(Q) Monsieur C. De Quefnay, President of the Academy Richmond. Squire Quigley, Cumberland.

(R) Capt. Rots, Belfast. James Colquhoun, James Read, Bedford 2. Henry Robertson, Chesterfield. William M. Richardson, Goochland. William King, New-Kent. Dr. John Roberts, William Ronald, John Robertson, care of Rev. Mr. Douglass, Louisa.

(S) Nathaniel Shepherd, Joseph Smith, Rockfish. Dr. Robert L. Smith, Cumberland. John Stith, Nicholas Syme, New-Castle. George W. Smith, Timothy Sharpe, Joseph Sheppard, Joseph Swett, Thomas Scott, Powhatan. R. Shelton.

(T) Peter Tinsley, 5. Capt. Thomas Timpson, Price Trasey, Goochland. Joseph Lloyd, Richland. Wile Meyen, Richland. Col. William Tatham, William Taylor, New-Kent. Charles Turner, New-Kent. Richard Taliaferro, Richmond. Nathaniel Townsend, care of Col. Cabell, Amherst.

(W) Charles Wood and Company, Manchester. Monsieur G. A. Warineu, Luke Walker, Dicky Wilson, James Wilson, care of Samuel Bell. John S. Wills, 2. Charles Wells, 2. Benjamin White, Jacob Williamson, Powhatan. Gedd & Winston.

(Y) Messrs. Yancy and Co. Lynchburg.

AUG. DAVIS, P. M.

THE subscribers take this method of informing all those indebted to the estate of WILLIAM LOVING, deceased, that they must come forward and settle their respective accounts with William Loving, on or before the first day of June next, as there will be no further indulgence given; and all those that have any demands against the said estate, to bring them forward properly authenticated, on or before the said first day of June, and they shall receive payment. If any demands whatever against the said estate are produced after the aforesaid first day of June, they will be disputed, and this advertisement plead in bar against all such demands.

WILLIAM LOVING, & JOHN LOVING, } Executors.

April 1, 1793. (4||)

A list of Tobacco lying in Page's

warehouse, over two years, of Page's inspection, as follows, viz.

1788. Dec. 19, Edmund Anderson, F A. 759, 1150, 140, 1010—1789. Mar. 12, ditto, ditto, ditto, 886, 1210, 125, 1085—ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, E. S. A. 1032, 1032, 124, 908—ditto. Dec. 5, William Bell, W. B. 263, 1400, 143, 1257—ditto, Aug. 15, Lancelot Minor, L. M. 1404, 1114, 124, 990—1790. Nov. 13, William Simpkins, W. S. 269, 1116, 116, 1000—1789. Dec. 5, William Bell, W. B. 264, 1351, 146, 1206—1790. Nov. 20, Benjamin Temple, B. T. 287, 1191, 119, 1072—1791. Jan. 26, James Ried, I. R. 1286, 1167, 150, 1017—ditto. Feb. 16, Francis Jarond, P. P. 1486, 1160, 149, 1011—1790. Nov. 18, Thomas Marks, T. M. 271, 1121, 133, 988—ditto. Dec. 15, Elizabeth Terrell, E. T. 888, 1250, 154, 1096—ditto. Nov. 17, Stephen Travilion, S. T. 202, 1123, 128, 1005—ditto, ditto, 25, John Walton, I. W. 1466, 1268, 146, 1122—ditto, ditto, 23, William Burruss, W. B. 326, 1230, 154, 1076—1789. Jan. 28, John Hill, I. H. 845, 1079, 126, 953—1791. Feb. 10, Nathaniel Lester, N. L. 1433, 1135, 135, 1000—1790. Nov. 23, William Burruss, W. B. 327. 1300, 155, 1145.—The above tobacco will be sold agreeable to law, if not claimed prior to the date hereof, by

TALLY and LIPSCOMBE, } Inspectors at Page's warehouse.

March 27, 1792.

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond, March 13, 1793.

BETWEEN

Hugh Nelson, surviving executor of *William Nelson*, deceased, } Plt.

AGAINST

Richard Copland, eldest son and heir to *Peter Copland*, deceased, *William Whitsell*, *Robert Stockton*, and *Anthony Bitton*, } Defts

THE defendants *Richard Copland* and *Anthony Bitton*, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his council, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next *September* term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of *Patrick*, and county of *Henry*, on some *Sunday* immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Richmond*.

A copy,
Test, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

WHEREAS the copartnership of WARINGTON and KEENE having on the 31st day of October laſt, terminated by mutual conſent, and from that period become finally diſſolved, as hath appeared in the public prints of this city, and as Thomas Keene means in a ſhort time to depart from this ſtate on a voyage to Great-Britain, it hath been agreed by the ſubſcribers hereto, that James Warington ſhall take upon himſelf the collection of the copartnerſhip debts of every denomination, and the final winding up the concerns hereof. All perſons, therefore, who are by any means, or on any account indebted to the ſaid copartnerſhip of WARINGTON and KEENE, whether by bond, note, open account, or otherwiſe, are hereby to take notice, that they are to make their payments to James Warington only, or ſuch perſons as he may appoint for that purpoſe from the date hereof; and all perſons having claims upon ſaid copartnerſhip, are to apply for the adjuſtment of their accounts and payment as above.

A true copy,

Witneſs, JAMES WARINGTON,
B. RAWLINGS, THOMAS KEENE.
January 1, 1793.

The ſubſcriber intending immediately to leave this ſtate for a few months, informs thoſe whom it may concern, that he hath deputed Mr. William Wiſeham of this city, his acting attorney; to whom only all perſons who have accounts with Warington and Keene, are to apply. JAMES WARINGTON.

Richmond, January 18. 1793.

James Warden, & Co.

In the ſtore lately occupied by Meſſrs. Lawrence & Dabney, and next door to the Apothecaries Hall, Richmond, have juſt got to hand a general aſſortment of

Groceries, Confectionaries, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Madeira Wines from 4 to 6 years old,
Sherry, Malaga, Liſbon, and Teneriffe do.
Port and Claret, do. in bottles,
Old Jamaica & Antigua ſpirits,
Old Cogniac and Peach Brandies,
Weſt-India Rum of different iſlands,
Continental do.
Holland Gin,
White Wine Vinegar,
Hyſon Tea of the beſt quality,
Loaf & Muſcovado Sugars,
Coffee and Chocolate,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Ginger, Iſinglaſs, Sago, Hartſhorn ſhavings, Saltpetre, baſket ſalt, Turkey Figs, Jordans, almonds, currants, walnets, French Plumbs,
Barley ſugars, white and brown ſugar candy, jar Raiſins, Barcelona Nuts, Current Jelly, Raſberry Jam, Spaniſh Juice, and Citron.

ALSO,

Capers, Olives, Anchovies,
Beſt Florence Oil,
Ketchup,
Queen's fiſh ſauce,
Muſtard, Cayen Pepper,
Black do.
Pearl Barley,
Green and white ſplit peaſe,
Double and ſingle Gloceſter Cheeſe,
London Porter,
Gun-Powder,
Fig Blue, ſtarch,
Caſtile and other ſoaps,
Mould Candles,
Soal and Upper Leathers,
Calf ſkins,
Bar Iron and ſteel,

SUGAR by the BARREL.

JOSEPH BOYCE, & Co.

Have juſt opened a

FRESH IMPORTATION

RECEIVED by the Birmingham from London, and the Mary from Liverpool.—conſiſting of a very general aſſortment of EUROPEAN MANUFACTORIES.

N. B. The neweſt dreſſes, and the moſt faſhionable articles in Millinery.

Richmond, January 24th, 1793.

CASH given for CROP TOBACCO.

GEORGE GRAY.

Richmond, 27th January, 1793.

FOR SALE,

Cologne Mill-Stones,

Of different diameters, from 3 feet 3 inches, to 4 feet 8 inches, of excellent quality for grinding corn, apply to the ſubſcriber near the court-houſe, city of Richmond. JOHN MOODY.

February 9th, 1793.

Burr-Stone Manufactory.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has moved from the houſe he lately occupied, oppoſite Galt's Tavern, to the white houſe at the corner of the croſs ſtreet between ſaid tavern and the market-houſe, where he carries on the Burr-Stone making, in the beſt manner—Being ſupplied with a large quantity of the beſt materials, he flatters himſelf from the long experience he has had in the buſineſs, to give general ſatisfaction to thoſe gentlemen that may pleaſe to favor him with their commands.

ABEL MORGAN.

Richmond, Feb. 14, 1793.

I have claims to about

250,000 acres of land in the ſtate of Kentucky, in different parts of that country, ſome of which I know to be equal to any; all of which, I am inclined to diſpoſe of, either by an entire ſale, or by admitting one, or two partners, to whom the agency, on the whole will be committed.

One fourth of the contract will be required in hand, either in caſh, merchandiſe, or ſuch aſſets as may be converted to active uſe, the reſidue may be apportioned in convenient inſtidiments. The purchaſers to give ſecurity, on the land, or otherways as ſuits them.

Knowing that there is a general prejudice againſt the titles of land in that ſtate, which is more general than juſt. I am willing to ſtipulate in the contract that a diſcount, or deduction, ſhall be made, where any land may be loſt, by reaſon of a defective title.

Any perſon inclining to ſuch a purchaſe, is requeſted to write to me by poſt, in anſwer to whom, more particular information will be given.

HENRY BANKS.

Feb. 1, 1793. (tf)

☞ A MAN who underſtands repairing and digging Wells, will meet with a job by applying to the Printer.

April 2, 1793.

EAGLE TAVERN.

TO be ſold at public ſale, on the tenth day of April next, a large quantity of houſhold and kitchen furniture, amongſt which will be a number of beds. Six months credit will be given for all ſums over five pounds, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid when their bonds become due. I alſo requeſt all perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, to pay off their balances at or before the day of ſale, to

WILLIAM FINNIE.

Richmond, February 25, 1793.

☞ *Wants a ſituation,*

AS an aſſiſtant in a ſtore, A YOUNG MAN, about twenty years of age, who has been liberally educated, writes a good hand, and underſtands figures, can produce any recommendations, or give any ſecurity which may be required for his honeſty and ſobriety. He is a lively, active young man, every way well calculated for the buſineſs above, except experience, which he has not had any of—But any perſon wanting a young man of the above deſcription, there is no doubt of his proving perfectly ſatisfactory.——A line left with the printer hereof, for C. C. will be duly attended to.

March 25, 1793. (3||)

☞ ALL perſons having claims upon the eſtate of NICHOLAS B. SEABROOK, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make them known to the ſubſcriber, in order to a ſettlement; and ſuch as are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to

JOHN SEABROOK, Ex'or.

Hanover, March 1, 1793. (3)

At a COURT held for Franklin county, on MONDAY the 3d day of DECEMBER, 1792.

JOHN SMITH BAISDEN, Complainant; *Againſt* ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, Defendant, } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant, Archibald Graham, not having entered his appearance according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: On the motion of the complainant by his council, IT IS ORDERED, That the ſaid Archibald Graham do appear on the firſt Monday in March next, to anſwer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the court-houſe door of this county.

(A COPY.)

(||) *Teſte.* JAMES CALLAWAY, C. F. C.

At a Court continued and held at Caroline Courthouſe, on Friday the 15th day of March, 1793.

John Hoomes, Plaintiff, *Againſt* William Elliott, Defendant. } *In Chancery.*

CAME the plaintiff by his counſel, and the defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, IT IS ORDERED, that the defendant appear here on the ſecond *Tueſday* in *May* next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; that a copy of this order be inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for ſix weeks ſucceſſively, publiſhed at the *Creek* church, in the pariſh of St. *Aſaph*, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the ſaid county.

(Copy.)

(8w) Teſte, JOHN PENDLETON, D. C.

PURSUANT to the directions of an act of General Aſſembly, will be let to the loweſt bidder, at the Capitol, on *Monday* the twenty-ſecond day of *April* next, the building of the ſteps and platforms of brick and ſtone, and the carpenters and joiners work of the unfiniſhed part of the inſide of the Capitol. Plans and deſcriptions of the work, and the terms of payment, will be produced on the day of letting the work by the

DIRECTORS OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Richmond, March 19, 1793. (5w)

THE Members of the DISMAL-SWAMP-COMPANY are requeſted to meet in *Suffolk* on the 13th day of *May* next. The Managers have appointed this place, becauſe it is within a few miles of the property, which ſuch of the Members as chuſe it, may have an opportunity of viewing, and by viſiting which, they will form a juſt idea of its value, as well as the mode of draining and improving it—A full meeting is hoped for, and thoſe who cannot attend perſonally, are deſired to authoriſe ſome perſons to vote for them.

D. JAMESON,
D. MEADE,
J. HORNSBY. } Managers.

March 12, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, at *Buckner's* tavern, in the town of *Port-Royal*, on the 13th day of *April* next, at PUBLIC AUCTION, for ready money, purſuant to a decree of the county court of *Caroline*,

ALL that part of the tract of LAND whereon *Thomas Lomax*, Eſq; reſides, lying on the South-weſt ſide of the main road, containing by eſtimation, ſix hundred acres.

JOHN HIPKINS,
THOMAS MILLER,
JOHN PRATT. } Commiſſioners.

March 13, 1793. (3w)

A MILLER WANTED.

A SINGLE MAN, who is perfectly maſter of the buſineſs, and can come well recommended, for honeſty, induſtry and ſobriety, will meet with employment and a liberal ſalary. Apply to the printer hereof.

Richmond, March 6, 1793.

WHEREAS the following hogſheads of tobacco, inſpected in the ſeveral years prefixed hereto, have remained more than two years in Gibſon's warehouſe, in King-George county—Notice is hereby given, that unleſs the owner or owners thereof appear and claim the ſame within the time preſcribed by law, they will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, at the door of the courthouſe of the ſaid county.

Year	For whom inſpected	mar.	no.	groſs	tare	nett.
1787	John Clift	I C	300	1053	103	950
1787	Nathaniel Elkins	N E	102	1010	120	890
1788	William S. Jett	W S I	215	1250	111	1139
1788	Eliſah Dickerſon,	E D	337	740	091	649
1789	John Price Settle	T P	299	1278	102	1176
1789	James Edwards	I E	302	1131	100	1031
1789	Charles Steuart	C S	393	914	107	870
1791	Thornby and Boon	T B	9	1096	96	1000

JOHN THORNBY,
W. BOON, } Inſpectors.

March 23, 1793. (||)

To be SOLD, at Rockingham courthouſe, on the 27th day of May next, being court day,

ALL the lands lying on the weſt ſide of the Blue Ridge, belonging to the eſtate of Andrew Johnſton, late of Manchester, deceaſed; one third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the other two-thirds in twelve months from the day of ſale, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, and an indiſputable title made to the Lands when the bonds are paid.—Alſo at Culpeper May court, a tract of Land lying in Culpeper county, containing 62 acres.

WILLIAM LAPRADE, Executor.

April 1, 1793

N. B. All perſons having demands againſt the eſtate, are deſired to come with their claims properly authenticated; and thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given. (1||)

The COPARTNERSHIP of MICHAEL HEATHCOTE AND WILLIAM FENWICK,

WILL be diſſolved, on the eleventh day of March next, when the buſineſs, which is now carried on in Peterſburg, under the firm of *M. Heathcote* and *Co.* and in Richmond, under that of *W. Fenwick* and *Co.* will be diſcontinued. Thoſe who have unſettled accounts with either firm, will ſee the propriety of coming forward, as ſpeedily as poſſible, for their adjuſtment—Such as are creditors will receive payment of William Fenwick; and to him, thoſe who are debtors, will be expected to make payment, or, to aſcertain their reſpective balances by bond or note; when, every indulgence that is conſiſtent with the preſent ſituation of the parties, will be given them. Thoſe who have been long in arrears, will ſee the neceſſity of making immediate payment; as, the continuance of that indulgence which has been ſo liberally extended to them, is now impoſſible.

The LOT owned by *M. Heathcote* and *Co.* in that part of the town of Peterſburg called *Blandford*, extending from the main ſtreet to the river, with all its improvements, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday the tenth day of April next, at noon, upon the premiſes, on a credit of ſix, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months; bond, with approved ſecurity being given, to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid—the purchaſer will be put into immediate poſſeſſion. At the ſame time and place will alſo be ſold for ready money, certain articles of damaged merchandiſe, together with the different articles made uſe of by the ſaid *M. Heathcote* and *Co.* in the conduct of their buſineſs.

On the ſucceeding Friday, at noon, upon the premiſes, in the city of *Richmond*, and upon the ſame terms as the lot in *Blandford* is offered upon, will be expoſed to public ſale, that large and ſubſtantial BRICK BUILDING on the ſtreet leading from the main ſtreet to Shockoe warehouſe, as occupied in part by *W. Fenwick* and *Co.* as a wholeſale warehouſe, and by Meſſrs. *Lawrence* and *Dabney* as a lumber houſe.

At the ſame time and place, and upon the ſame terms of payment, will alſo be ſold, at public auction, the leaſe of the houſe occupied by the ſaid *W. Fenwick* and *Co.* as a retail ſtore.—Of this leaſe, on the thirtieth of September next, there will remain nine years unexpired—The time at which poſſeſſion of theſe different buildings can be given, will be made known on the day of ſale. There will likewiſe be expoſed to ſale, to the beſt bidder, for ready money, certain articles of damaged merchandiſe, &c. &c.

JAMES DALL, executor to the eſtate of the late M. HEATHCOTE.

W. FENWICK.

Peterſburg, Feb. 13, 1793.

WILLIAM FENWICK

WILL continue the buſineſs that is now doing (under the firms of *M. Heathcote* and *Co.* and *W. Fenwick* and *Co.*) in *Peterſburg* and *Richmond*, after the eleventh day of March next, in his own name, and for his own account—He will have remaining a very general aſſortment of goods, which he will ſell at very reduced advances, upon the uſual credit, and will allow the moſt liberal diſcounts for prompt pay.

By the firſt ſpring veſſels he expects to receive ſuch an addition to the preſent ſtock, as will make it worthy of general attention.

The credit that will be given to the cuſtomers of the preſent concern, will depend upon the attention which they have paid, and may pay to thoſe engagements, and upon the exertions that are made to fulfil them.

Richmond, Feb. 20, 1793.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF WM. MEWBURN, & Co.

BEING neceſſarily diſſolved, by the death of a Partner, it becomes alſo neceſſary, to requeſt that all thoſe who have unſettled accounts therewith, will make an early application to *William Mewburn*, for their adjuſtment;—to thoſe who are creditors, he will make immediate payment; and, thoſe who are debtors to the ſaid concern, will readily ſee the neceſſity of diſcharging (as far as they conveniently can) their reſpective balances, and of giving bond for ſuch part thereof, as may be left unpaid; when, every indulgence that is conſiſtent with the ſituation of the parties, they will conſider it as their intereſt to extend to them.

W. MEWBURN,
W. FENWICK, for the late M. HEATHCOTE and ſelf.

The buſineſs will be continued, as uſual, in the ſame STORE, under the FIRM of

MEWBURN & CO.

Who have for ſale, a very general and valuable aſſortment, of almoſt every ſpecies of

MERCHANDISE;

Which they are enabled and determined to offer on very low terms.

Richmond, March 6, 1793.

JAMES TERNAN

BEGS leave to inform the public, that in addition to his laſt fall aſſortment, he has now received by the Louiſa, from London, a general aſſortment of freſh and genuine MEDICINES:—alſo all kinds of paint, with pencils, bruſhes, &c.—Likewiſe every article of dye ſtuffs, which will be ſold at the very loweſt prices.

Said TERNAN hereby informs the public, that he is obliged to leave this ſtate for a few months; and that in his abſence he leaves Michael Ternan, ſen. to manage his buſineſs until his return. (tf)

JAMES TERNAN.

Richmond, Dec. 8, 1792.

FOR SALE,

MY SEAT MOUNT PROSPECT,

SITUATED upon James River, about 17 miles below Richmond, at the mouth of Turkey-Iſland creek, conſiſting of 150 acres of LAND, particularly adapted to the culture of wheat and graſs.—It has the advantages of fiſh and wild fowl, and a well equal to any in Virginia—upon it is a comfortable dwelling-houſe two ſtory high, with five rooms and a paſſage; alſo a kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, dairy, a new barn, and ſtables, &c. The terms may be known, by applying to the ſubſcriber in Charles City county.

CHARLES COCKE.

Mount Proſpect, March 17, 1793. (3w.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be SOLD on TUESDAY, the ninth of JULY, on the Premiſes,

THREE hundred ſeventeen and a half acres of LAND, lying on Glover's creek, in Buckingham county, to ſatisfy a debt due from Thomas Harvey, deceaſed, by virtue of a mortgage from the ſaid Thomas Harvey in his life-time, made to John Nicholas, Eſq; and decreed by the worſhipful court of Buckingham to be foreclоſed, for ready money. The ſaid tract of Land will be ſold altogether or in parcels, to ſuit the purchaſers.

CHARLES MOSELEY,
JOHN MOSELEY,
EDMUND GLOVER, } Commiſſioners.

March 18, 1793. (3w)

I DO hereby give notice, that I forewarn all perſons going on my iſlands that lay in James River, oppoſite the Lock gates, either to fiſh, hunt, or for any other purpoſe, except they have particular lawful buſineſs thereon—I have ſuffered greatly already by ſuch unlawful intruſions.

JAMES HARRIS.

March 30, 1793. (3||)

At a meeting of the JAMES RIVER *company, held at the* Eagle Tavern, *the 18th day of January*, 1793, *by appointment of the directors*,

RESOLVED, That it be an inſtruction to the directors, to cauſe all ſhares on which there ſhall be any delinquency on the 17th day of March next, to be advertiſed for ſale agreeably to law; and that they proceed legally to ſell the ſaid ſhares, unleſs the requiſitions thereon be paid before the day of ſuch ſale; and that a copy of this reſolution be inſerted without delay in one of the public newſpapers of the city of Richmond, and continued until the day of ſale.

Extract from the minutes. (Signed)

JOHN HARVIE, Chairman.

In conformity with the foregoing reſolution, all holders of ſhares in the James River Company, who are now delinquent upon the ſeveral requiſitions heretofore made, are hereby preſſed, in the moſt earneſt manner, to make full payment into the hands of Robert Pollard, Eſqr. treaſurer, of the ſums from them reſpectively due, on or before the 17th day of March next: And notice is hereby given, that all ſhares upon which ſuch delinquency ſhall remain on Monday the ſixth day of May next, will certainly be ſold according to law, the ſale to commence at 11 o'clock, on that day, before the Eagle Tavern in this city, and continue from day to day until the whole are ſold. It is hoped that due attention will be paid to this notice, as the credit of the company, and the ſucceſs of the work, demand that the terms of ſubſcription be ſtrictly enforced.

It is the determination of the directors to proſs the work with every poſſible effort, as well as to make proviſion for diſcharging the debts now due from the company; and all perſons having claims thereon, are requeſted to preſent them immediately to the ſaid Robert Pollard, in order that they may be duly liquidated.

W. FOUSHEE,
EDWD. CARRINGTON,
JAMES HERON, } Directors.

Richmond, January 23d, 1793.

Worthy the attention of Undertakers.

ON the 15th day of April next, (being the third Monday) will be let to the loweſt bidder, the erection of a STONE BRIDGE acroſs Shockoe-creek, in the city of Richmond. The bridge with its abutments, will be from 300 to 350 feet in length, and 40 feet in breadth; the two ſide walls to be of large ſtone, laid dry and well daſhed with ſtrong mortar on the outſides; to average between 14 and 20 feet in height, and 4½ feet in thickneſs; with a parapet wall of ſtone or hard brick, on each ſide 3½ feet high; to average 18 inches in thickneſs, laid in ſtrong mortar, and to be capped with ſtone; In the centre of the bridge an arch of 20 feet wide, and a proper height; the foundation of the arch with its abutments to be four feet below the ſurface of the earth, and laid on large timber properly ſecured, ſo as to prevent ſettling; all the interſtices between the walls to be filled in with proper earth well puddled and ſufficiently graveled at the top: the foot way on each ſide to be raiſed above the common floor of the bridge, and laid about ſix feet in breadth, with ſmooth ſtone or hard brick; all of which will be more fully explained and perfectly underſtood by reference to a plan now in the poſſeſſion of one of the commiſſioners, (Doctor William Foushee) which may be ſeen at any time, and which will be produced on the aforeſaid day. This work will be let altogether, or in diviſions, as may be moſt agreeable to the bidders.—Bond with approved ſecurity will be required for the due and faithful execution thereof.—One third of the money will be paid down on entering into bond as aforeſaid, and the balance divided into two equal payments, at ſuch periods as may be agreed, on the day of letting. In the mean time the ſubſcribers will be ready to receive propoſals from any perſon for the whole or any part of the ſaid work, ſtating the price of the ſtone work per perch; the brick work per thouſand, the arch and its abutments; the earth per cubic yard; and the lime per buſhel: The materials requiſite, (lime excepted) may be ſaid to be almoſt all on the ſpot, ſtone in the greateſt abundance being very contiguous, and the earth and gravel to be furniſhed in a ſhort diſtance; as this work will amount to a conſiderable ſum of money, and the payment of one third in hand, a large proportion, we conſider it an object to undertakers of ability.

NAT. WILKINSON,
THOS. PROSSER,
WM. FOUSHEE, } *Commiſſioners for the county of Henrico.*
ROBT. MITCHELL,
DAVID LAMBERT,
JOHN HAGUE, } *Commiſſioners for the city of Richmond.*

Richmond, Dec. 26, 1792.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.

A Number of LOTS in

this City will be offered for ſale at Auction, by the Commiſſioners on the ſeventeenth day of September next. One fourth part of the purchaſe money is to be paid down, the reſidue at three equal annual payments, with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the Com'rs.

Extract of an Act of the General Aſſembly of Maryland "concerning the Territory of Columbia and the City of Waſhington."

Be it enacted, That any foreigner may by deed or will hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the ſaid Territory, which lies within this ſtate, in the ſame manner as if he was a citizen of this ſtate, and the ſame land may be conveyed by him and tranſmitted to, and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this ſtate: Provided that no foreigner ſhall in virtue hereof be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, WILL BE SOLD, on the premiſes, for Ready Money, *on* Wedneſday *the 17th of next month, if fair, otherwiſe, the next fair day,*

The TAVERN and tract of LAND

thereunto belonging, lying in *James City* county, and lately occupied by Mr. *Adam Byrd*, deceaſed, and at preſent by Capt. *William Allen*. It's ſituation and advantages are ſo generally known, renders it unneceſſary for any further deſcription. The ſale will commence about twelve o'clock, by the COMMISSIONERS.

March 23, 1793. (3w)

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PRINTER FOR THE PUBLIC.